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point of view. This does not interfere with its suggestiveness to American students, although it will necessitate certain adjustments in the chapters involving English fauna and flora.

Modern Microscopy. A Handbook for Beginners and Students. M. I. Cross and M. J. Cole. 4th Edition. Chicago, 1912. Chicago Medical Book Co. Price $2.00.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

In Professor Todd's recently issued second edition of "Clinical Diagnosis" there is an extraordinary amount of material interesting not only to the physician but to the general student with the microscope. It is at once a clear and a concise presentation of the microscopic and chemical study of disease.

The general chapters relate to examination of sputum; of urine; of blood; of stomach contents; of feces; miscellaneous examination, including pus, mouth, eye, ear, skin, milk, etc.; animal parasites; bacteriological methods; preparation and use of vaccines; apparatus and reagents.

The mere enumeration of these chapters does little toward giving the reader a conception of the exceptional richness of the contents nor is it possible in the limits of this review to do more than suggest this. The revision contains all the essential matter of the first edition and introduces, among many other things: a discussion of the use of artificial light with the microscope; simple apparatus for photo-micrographic work; the antiformin method for detection of tubercle bacilli; detection and significance of albumin in the sputum; Tsuchiya's modification of Esbach's test for quantitative estimation of albumin in urine; Benedict's methods for determining quantity of sugar in urine; Wright and Kinnicutt's method of counting blood platelets; Harlow's blood stain; a simple technic for diagnosis of typhoid fever by blood cultures; the Wassermann reactions for testing syphilis, and Frothingham's impression method for the detection of Negri bodies in rabies.

The chapter on the animal parasites has been rewritten and enlarged; and a general chapter on bacteriological methods and one on preparation and use of vaccines have been added. The discussion of parasites in relation to human diseases takes on new significance in the light of recent progress in the study of such parasitic diseases as malaria, syphilis, relapsing fever, the numerous tropical trypanosome diseases, hookworm disease, and others. The book will prove, as has its predecessor, a most valuable manual in the hands of all physicians who use the microscope in diagnosis, and almost in equal degree a valued book of reference for the general student with the microscope.

Clinical Diagnosis. A Manual of Laboratory Methods. James Campbell Todd, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Univ. of Colorado. Revised Edition, with 469 pages and illustrations. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Co. 1912. Cloth $2.25 net.

THE HOUSE FLY: DISEASE CARRIER

Dr. L. O. Howard, in a volume with the above title, undertakes to bring to public attention, in a readable form, the principal facts underlying the warfare that needs to be waged against the "Filth" or "Typhoid" fly. The author disclaims the purpose of producing a scientific monograph; but the book is really a monograph on the fly as related to human life. The chapter headings are as follows: Zoological Position, Life History and Habits; The Natural Enemies of the Typhoid Fly; the Carriage of Disease by Flies; Remedies and Preventive Measures; Other Flies Frequenting Houses. There are also a number of appendices giving bibliographical lists and extracts of articles by Dr. Howard and others on the flies frequenting human and other excrement, on regulations of the Health Department of the District of Columbia relating to house flies, on directions for building a sanitary priviy, on disposal of night soil.

In addition to the general interest in the subject because of its practical importance to dweller in town and country alike, one chapter particularly furnishes matter which should be of special interest to microscopists. This is Chapter II, dealing with the natural enemies of the fly. Those readily lending themselves to study by the general student of the microscope are: Fungous parasites (chiefly three species of *Empusa*) in the soft tissues; Protozoa in the digestive tract; nematodes in the proboscis and in and about the head; mites which attach to the surface of the flies; and a number of parasitic insect enemies.

The figures illustrate a number of species of common flies.

The House Fly: Disease Carrier. L. O. Howard, 312 pages; illustrated. New York 1911. Frederick A. Stokes Co. Price, $1.95 postpaid.

THE SPIROCHETES

The peculiar interest which has recently attached to Spirochetes grows chiefly out of the brilliant series of scientific investigations,